

THE SENTINEL

WASHINGTON, D. C., APR. 30, 1898.

The Illinois State Zeitung

celebrated a week ago its fiftieth anniversary. Our congratulations! We shall follow with our twenty-fifth in June. *Tempus fugit.*

Light on the Tariff Bill.

In the course of his remarks on the Tariff bill in the House this week, Mr. Lentz, the well known Democratic Congressman from Ohio, said:

But let me give you some more truth about the other side of the House, the majority. This bill we are now requested to railroad was prepared in secret session by the Ways and Means Committee, and the Democratic minority had nothing to do with it. After the document was complete the minority was led to the table to hear it read, while the majority stood around with the thumbs of their impudence in the quip of their insolence.

I would ask a question of the other side of the House, of the majority responsible for this bill. Why did you take the intended 4 cent tax off of coffee, and thus save Arbutle \$3,500,000 on his 700,000 sacks? Why was it that after a visit from a representative of Arbutle three million and a half dollars which would have been in the Treasury thirty days was lost to this Government? Why did you not put a tax on champagne, silks and diamonds instead of on the beer, the poor workingman drink and the ounce of tobacco he smokes?

"Yankee Impudence."

American sense of humor was irresistibly tickled by the details of the capture of the big steamer Panama, mounting four 14 pound guns and carrying a crew of seventy-four, by the little light-house tender Mangrove, mounting two 6 pound guns and carrying thirteen men.

There is such a thing as Yankee impudence, and it is a complete delusion to Yankees anyway. When Commander Everett got his prize he could not spare but one man to take possession of her, and when Ensign Dayton, trim and dapper, just out of Annapolis, stepped aboard the big ship and "took command," doubtless with the gravity of an Admiral followed by 500 grim bluejackets, he completed a picture in contemplation of which millions of his countrymen smiled in delighted approval.

Bless the nervy, impudent youngster! How proud he must have felt, and how proud we are of him!

Senator Chandler

publicly declared that until recently it was not the intention of McKinley to force Spain to give up Cuba; that he and his minister Woodward had always been working against Cuban independence, in fact never mentioned a word about the latter.

McKinley has been driven by Congress a little farther than that now. But his heart is the same. Why the Spanish ships do not come over quicker, is known to him. By keeping them back and doing nothing he still hopes to make an arrangement with Spain which will save the Spanish bonds. All that has been done by our fleet before Havana has been against his will. Thus he is thunderstruck when the first Spanish ship was captured. Secretary Long now declares openly that the firing upon Matanzas was without orders from Washington.

Our officers are mad over their forced inactivity. This policy may turn out most disastrous to us. It ought to be stopped. This war can be finished within four weeks if Mr. McKinley would allow it.

Sentimentalism Gone to Seed.

The regret expressed by Prof. Charles Eliot Norton to a class of Harvard students that "such a powerful nation as the United States should engage to fight such a weak country" is a case of perverted sympathy and sentimentalism gone to seed.

If Professor Norton must expend his sympathies on the weak, with out regard to the fact that his country's honor is involved, why doesn't he have some pity for the Cubans whom Spain has oppressed, and especially for the 300,000 non-combatants whom Spain is starving to death?

If the United States are not to punish any nation that is weaker than themselves for an injury and an insult like those involved in this treacherous destruction of the Maine, in the harbors of how many nations would our vessels be safe from a combination of mines and miscreants?

To carry this sentimentalism into civil affairs, did Prof. Norton "regret" the action of the powerful commonwealth of Massachusetts in arresting, condemning and imprisoning for life the "boy murderer" Jesse Pomeroy? Would he have had this little head overhauled by a joy of his own size and let go after a maternal spanking? Spain is the Jesse Pomeroy of nations—in all save her age—and richly deserves her impending

doom of perpetual ejection from this hemisphere. The size of the policeman is not regulated by the fighting weight of either juvenile or senile criminals, and the United States are not excused from their duty in regard to Spain by the fact that they are the bigger nation.

Prof. Norton's advice to the Harvard men not to enlist is of course disloyal, and the higher authorities of that university should take some notice of it.

To the Democratic Senators.

AN APPAL FOR EQUALITY OF TAXATION.

There being hardly any doubt that the large Republican majority of the House will pass the bill to double the tax on the poor man's beverage, especially as the Democratic members of the House are misled on the question by the shortsightedness of their leaders, we appeal to you, Senators, to follow the policy which you pursued last year, when unanimously in caucus you voted against an increase of the beer tax.

Of all the articles mentioned in Mr. Dingley's schedule beer is to be taxed the highest, notwithstanding the present tax is the old war tax of 1864. It is paid principally by the laboring classes. No other country in the world taxes beer as high as we do now, and this tax is to be doubled! Seventy millions annually are to be paid by our poorer classes on an article that is partly food with them.

Why this enormous tax? The war, if properly conducted, should be over in less than four weeks. It has not cost as yet fifty millions, and this has merely been expended for preparations—ships, guns, fortifications, etc.—which we should have without war.

Why then this unnecessary taxation? Unnecessary, as we have money enough in the Treasury, and, if we want ready money, can get any quantity by selling 3 per cent bonds to our own people.

And then why tax the poor so outrageously and not also the rich? Why not adopt an income tax, as exists in every civilized country? Why press to the ground the laboring men, who mostly are all Democrats now, and will continue to be if the Democrats assist in protecting them against this additional taxation of thirty five millions a year on one article of daily use that pays already thirty-five millions annually?

Why will you Democratic Senators not protect your constituents? Why will you leave them to the mercies of their enemies, the Republicans, many of them prohibitionists.

Mr. Bailey says that the brewers pay the beer tax. He ought to know that in every case the consumer and not the manufacturer pays the tax. There is no exception to this rule. He also says he is willing to double the internal revenue taxes, if the Republicans ask it, for war purposes, but he is unwilling to allow the issue of three per cent bonds, because he wants the present generation to tax itself to death for the benefit of future generations.

Even if we should issue five hundred millions of bonds, they would only cost fifteen millions a year in interest, and could gradually be paid off, without forcing the present generation through a doubling of taxes on their necessities, to pay all the expenses of the war at once.

Besides the internal revenue taxes come in by monthly payment. They are not paid in advance. Hence some bonds will be necessary anyhow.

Remember that the beer tax is a tax on the poor. It is a high tax now, and it will be an outrage to double it. Pass an income tax bill, and make the rich pay also, and you will have plenty money without doubling the war beer tax.

Democrats! Be true to right and justice! Treat all alike, and have the same feeling for the laboring man as for the millionaire. You know that the great burden of taxation already rests upon the laboring classes. Treat them right and they will look upon the Democratic party as the bulwark of their liberty and protection.

Let the beer tax alone! The present thirty-five millions a year are enough! Let the rich pay their share of taxation through an income tax! That is true Democracy!

Lee Will Be There.

SENOR CARRANZA has sent a challenge to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Now, Gen. Lee is at this present a very busy man, but if Senor Carranza is really anxious to meet the doughty Virginian in combat we suggest that he go at once to Cuba and enlist in the Spanish forces there. It is currently reported that Gen. Lee will presently be in that part of the world ready to meet any Senor or Senors who may appear in uniform on the field

Spanish and Cuban Finances.

The nearness of Italy to Spain and the sympathy, as well as the community of commercial interests, existing between the two nations, lead the Italian journals, and especially those of the industrial centres of the north, to devote considerable attention to Spanish affairs. A case in point is an exceptionally well informed article on the financial condition of Spain just published by the *Gazzetta del Popolo* of Turin. The Cuban debt, guaranteed first by the Cuban customs, and secondly by Spain, of which the coupons are payable in gold, amounts to no less than 2,248,400,000 pesetas (\$450,000,000), bearing interest to the amount of nearly \$40,000,000 a year. Most of these bonds are in Spanish hands, having been accepted in great part by the Bank of Spain as security for advances made to the Government. In addition to the above debt the Spanish Government is liable for nearly \$100,000,000 in respect of arrears of pay to the army and navy, to contractors, and to pensioners, as well as for the sum of \$10,000,000 a month due to Marshal Blanco for war expenses in Cuba. Before the outbreak of the present insurrection the annual revenue of Cuba did not suffice to cover the sums needed for interest and sinking fund in respect of debts previously contracted by the Government of the island, and therefore Spaniards were agreed that the debts incurred in putting down this insurrection must be assumed by Spain. When granting the recent Cuban Constitution, however, the Spanish Government left this point unsettled, postponing its solution until more peaceful times. The Spanish authorities are therefore confronted by the following situation. Cuba cannot bear any further burden of debt, and Spain is not in a position to assume any further financial charge, since her recent budgets have shown a deficit of between \$10,000,000 and \$20,000,000 a year, the deficit being chiefly due to the \$80,000,000 annually required for the service of the public debt of Spain.

THEATRICAL.

Manager Rapley's attraction at the New National Theatre the week beginning Monday evening next will be no less than Mr. Charles Frohman's polished, popular and fashionable star, Mr. John Drew, now rounding out his sixth season under that astute management. Mr. Drew was seen here earlier in the season in "A Marriage of Convenience," the brilliant comedy of manners which Sydney Grundy made into English from the French of the earlier Dumas. During the coming visit to the National he will be seen in a character and play of an altogether different sort, as Major Dick Ruyard in "One Summer's Day." The latter play has never before been seen in Washington, and, therefore, it has the element of novelty. It is described as a love story and classed a comedy, and is from the pen of Henry V. Esmond, a young gentleman who is known as the William Gillette of England, because of his ability not only to write plays, but to act in them. Mr. Esmond is reputed to be only twenty-eight years of age, yet he has played a round of parts that would astonish a veteran of the stage, ranging from Sir Francis Levison in "East Lynne" to Bill Sykes in "Oliver Twist." Besides he has written several plays that have met with considerable success, and it is interesting to note that it was in his Courtship of Leonie, at the Lyceum, New York, some years ago, that Miss Mary Manning made her first American appearance. His "One Summer's Day" has entirely satisfied London playgoers, if we are to judge by its run of over six months at the Comedy Theatre, begun in September last and brought to a close only a few weeks ago. John Drew pleased New Yorkers with it for seven weeks at Wallack's Theatre, though the engagement originally was for only five weeks. The play is altogether modern in coloring and therefore in sharp contrast to the Grundy Dumas play, the scene of which was laid in the middle of the last century. The first two acts of "One Summer's Day" are supposed to take place in a picturesque, sunlit grove on an island in the Thames, where all the characters come to picnic, and where a band of gypsies is encamped. The third and last act is a moonlit lawn on the same historic river, where the denouement of the story is shown and where Mr. Drew has opportunity to exploit the more serious side of his star. The supporting company will be found strong and well balanced, and will include in its feminine contingent Misses Isabel Irving, Mary Buckley, Ida Vernon, Bijou Fernandez, and Mrs. Delos King. The masculine portion of the company includes Messrs. Arthur W. Byron, D. H. Harkins, James O. Barrows, Frank E. Lamb, Morgan Coman, Graham Henderson, Neil Keating and others. Wednesday and Saturday matinees are announced, and Manager Rapley looks to a profitable as well as exceedingly fashionable week.

"The World Against Her," Frank Harney's five act melodrama, will be the attraction at the Academy next week. The sensational element of the play is said to be good, and keeps the interest of the audience throughout. Mr. Harvey believes in situations that thrill, and a bare knuckle fight in a counterfeiters' underground den between the husband and the victim is one of the devices that he uses effectively. The characters are not those taken from the ranks of wealth, but from the masses, and the shadows that cloud the lives are pictured earnestly and dramatically. There is plenty of opportunity in the melodrama for humor, and with the songs that are logically introduced the performance is one that appeals to popular tastes. Agnes Wallace Villa assumes the leading role of Madge Carlton.

PROPOSALS FOR MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES FOR POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., April 5, 1898. Sealed proposals will be received at this Department, until 2 o'clock P. M., at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders or their authorized agents or attorneys, for furnishing the Department with such coal, wood, ice, carpets, chairs, cotton cloth (for making mauls), soap, closet paper, brushes, corn brooms and forage as may be ordered during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899. Bidders are also invited to purchase of waste paper from the Department; old jute, old cotton canvas, old string, lute heads with rings, and scrap leather from the Mail Equipment Division, and for washing towels. Bids for proposals, with specifications giving detailed statements of the requirements to be met in respect to each article, and also the estimated quantities probably to be required of each, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding and the conditions to be observed by bidders, will be furnished on application to the Disbursing Clerk and Superintendent, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to waive technical defects, and to accept any part of any bid and reject the other part, as A. GARY, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIAL, Etc. Office of the Public Printer, Washington, D. C., April 8, 1898. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., May 6, 1898, for furnishing stationery, fuel, ice, hardware, plumbing, electric, and other materials, for the use of the Government Printing Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. The right to reject any and all bids and to waive defects is reserved. Detailed schedules of the material, etc., required, accompanied by blank proposals, and giving the regulations with which bidders must comply, may be obtained by addressing this office, F. W. PALMER, Public Printer.

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The Eagle and the Harp.

Come forth from the hills and mountains and plains.
Ye sons of an honest soil!
Buckle your sword and armour on,
And cease from the struggle and toil
Of everyday life, with its sorrows and its joy.
I am the minstrel who sings,
When America's Eagle swoops down from the sky,
And touches the harp with his wings.

IV.
Beware of a nation that leans on its crest.
No mark of dishonor or bar;
That ever submitted to tyrant's misrule.
Desires of a once-gone to war.
The women are slaying the tyrants the lamps,
For every hero a shrine.
And even the children are cheering the flag—
The Blues and the Grays are in line.
So steadily, steadily on—goes the work,
There's a hush o'er sea and land;
Ten million heroes, the bravest and true,
Are waiting the Chief's command.
From his rock-ribbed cradle the Eagle has swooped—
Long are his talons and sharp—
With an eye on the flag, unsullied and bright,
His wing is sweeping the harp.

The Manufacture of Lager Beer.

To anyone desiring to enter into the brewing business it is advisable in all cases to employ an expert, one who is up in all the latest improvements, so as to plan and fit out the plant properly whether the plant is to be large or small. To manufacture good lager beer, good buildings and machinery are essential, and they must be so arranged that no time nor labor is lost. Many a business of this character has not succeeded because of the poorly arranged method prepared by incompetent architects. An up to date brewery is constructed solely on the gravity plan in its most simple form, and it is false economy if the best and most experienced engineer and architect is not consulted. The most noted experts in this line of business are J. D. Parsons & Son, of Philadelphia, who established themselves in 1869. One of the many contracts this firm is now planning and fitting out is the Little Rock Brewery and Ice Company, of Little Rock, Ark. This is the only brewery in the State, which is something remarkable when we take into consideration the number of breweries other States have. We would invite inquiring friends to address any communications to the above firm.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock noon, May 10, 1898, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Naval Hospital and Dispensary, Washington, D. C., the daily supply of meats, groceries, butter, cheese, ice, milk, bread, vegetables, and provender for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., or the Naval Yard, Washington, D. C., EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U. S. N.

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NEW NATIONAL

Saturday evening and Saturday matinee.

WILLIE COLLIER,

THE MAN FROM MEXICO.

WEEK OF MAY 2,

Mr. Charles Frohman will present Mr.

JOHN DREW

In a new comedy by Henry V. Esmond,

ONE SUMMER'S DAY.

Seats now on sale.

ACADEMY.

Reserved Seats, 25, 50 and 75.

Saturday Matinee and Evening

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

Next week

"The World Against Her."

Seats now selling.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

KERNAN & RIFE, MANAGERS.

Week Commencing Monday, April 25,

Usual Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2.

Harley Merry's Scenic Production of the Great Cuban Play.

Cuba's Vow.

8 SUPERB SCENES!
All faithful reproductions of localities of deep contemporary interest, painted by Harley Merry, Esq.
A Drama of Absorbing interest, faultlessly presented.

Next Attraction—

Week of May 9—"THE DEZILLER."

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD

Schedule in effect Nov. 14, 1897.
Leave Washington from Station corner, New Jersey avenue and C street.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited trains 11:05, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Cincinnati, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Indianapolis, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For St. Louis, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Detroit, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Philadelphia, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For New York, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Baltimore, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Washington, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For New Orleans, Memphis, Birmingham, Mobile, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For St. Paul, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Portland, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Seattle, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For San Francisco, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Los Angeles, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For San Diego, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Honolulu, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Manila, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Yokohama, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Kobe, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Osaka, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Tokyo, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Hong Kong, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Shanghai, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Canton, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Peking, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Tientsin, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Hankow, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Soerabaya, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Batavia, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Singapore, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Penang, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Malacca, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Sumatra, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Java, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Celebes, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Moluccas, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Philippines, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Formosa, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Korea, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Japan, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For China, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For India, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Australia, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For New Zealand, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For South Africa, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Egypt, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Persia, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Mesopotamia, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Arabia, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Syria, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Palestine, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Egypt, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Persia, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Mesopotamia, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Arabia, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Syria, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m. For Palestine, 11:35 a. m. 8:05 p. m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE FOR NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA

All trains illuminated with pin-point lights. For Philadelphia, New York, Boston and the East, week days 7:00, 8:00, 10:00 a. m., 12:00, 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For New York, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Philadelphia, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Baltimore, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Washington, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For New Orleans, Memphis, Birmingham, Mobile, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For St. Paul, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Portland, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Seattle, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For San Francisco, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Los Angeles, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For San Diego, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Honolulu, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Manila, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Yokohama, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Kobe, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Osaka, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Tokyo, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Hong Kong, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Shanghai, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Canton, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Peking, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Tientsin, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Hankow, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Soerabaya, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Batavia, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Singapore, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Penang, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Malacca, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Sumatra, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Java, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Celebes, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Moluccas, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Philippines, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Formosa, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Korea, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Japan, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For China, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For India, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Australia, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For New Zealand, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For South Africa, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 p. m. For Egypt, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00,